

# MISSISSIPPI ADVERTISER.

BY SMITH & CHAPMAN.]

ABERDEEN, MISSISSIPPI.

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## The Mississippi Advertiser

Is published every Saturday morning, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of six months; FIVE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements, first insertion [ten lines or less] One Dollar, for each subsequent insertion, Fifty cents. The number of insertions must be specified on the face of the advertisement, or they will be published until ordered out, and charged the usual rates above stated.

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## THE FIRST OFFENCE.

In the cheerful dining-room of my bachelor friend Stevenson, a select party were assembled to celebrate his birthday. A very animated discussion had been carried on for some time, as to whether the first deviation from integrity should be treated with severity or leniency. Various were the opinions, and numerous the arguments brought forward to support them. The majority appeared to lean to the side of "crash all offences in the bud," when a warm-hearted old gentleman exclaimed, "Depend upon it, more young people are lost to society from a first offence being treated with injudicious severity, than from the contrary extreme. Not that I would pass over even the slightest deviation from integrity, either in word or deed; that would be certainly mistaken kindness; but on the other hand neither would I punish with severity the offence committed, perhaps, under the influence of temptation—temptation, too, that we ourselves may have thoughtlessly placed in the way, in such a manner as to render it irresistible. For instance a lady hires a servant; the girl has hitherto borne a good character, but it is her first place; her honesty has never yet been put to the test. Her mistress, without thinking of the continual temptation to which she is exposing a fellow creature, is in the habit of leaving small sums of money, generally copper, lying about in her usual sitting room. After a time, she begins to think that these sums are not always found exactly as she left them. Suspicion falls upon the girl, whose duty it is to clean the room every morning. Her mistress, however, thinks she will be quite convinced before she brings forward her accusation. She counts the money carefully at night, and the next morning some is missing. No one has been in the room but the girl; her guilt is evident. Well, what does her mistress do? Why she turns the girl out of the house at an hour's notice; cannot, in conscience, give her a character; tells all her friends how dreadfully distressed she is; declares that there is nothing but ingratitude to be met with among servants; and never dreams of blaming herself for her wickedness—yes, it is wicked—thoughtlessness in thus constantly exposing to temptation a young ignorant girl, one, most likely, whose mind, if not enveloped in total darkness, has only an imperfect twilight knowledge whereby to distinguish right from wrong. At whose door, I ask, is the fault, if the girl sinks into the lowest depths of vice and misery? Why, at the door of her who, after placing temptation in her very path, turned her into the pitiless world, deprived of that honest livelihood her only means of obtaining a honest livelihood her character; and that without one effort to reclaim her—without affording a single opportunity of retrieving the past, and regaining by future good conduct the confidence of her employer."

"There is, I fear, too much truth in what you say," remarked our benevolent host, who had hitherto taken no part in the conversation; "and it reminds me of a circumstance that occurred in the earlier part of my life, which, as it may serve to illustrate the subject you have been discussing, I will relate." There was a general movement of attention; for it was a well known fact that no manufacturer in the town of Aberdeen was surrounded with so many old and faithful servants as our friend Mr. Stevenson. "I look into my employment a young man fill the situation of under clerk; and according to a rule I had laid down, whenever a stranger entered my service, his duties were of a nature to involve as little responsibility as possible, until sufficient time had been given to form a correct estimate of his character. This young man, whom I shall call Smith, was of a respectable family. He had lost his father; and had a mother and sisters in some measure dependent upon him. After he had been a short time in my employment, it happened that my confidential clerk, whose duty it was to receive the money from the bank for the payment of wages, being prevented by an unforeseen circumstance from attending at the proper time, sent the sum required, by Smith. My confidence was so great in my clerk, who had been long known to me, that I was not in the habit of regularly counting the money when brought to me; but as, on this occasion, it had passed through other hands, I thought it right to do so. Therefore, calling Smith back as he was leaving my counting-house, I desired him to wait a few minutes, and proceeded to ascertain whether it was quite correct. Great was my surprise and concern on finding that there was a considerable deficiency.

"From whom," said I, "did you receive this money?"

"He replied, 'From Mr.——,' naming my confidential clerk."

"It is strange," said I, looking steadily at him. "But this money is incorrect, and it is the first time that I have found it so." He changed countenance, and his eyes fell before mine; but he answered with tolerable composure that it was as he had received it.

"It is in vain," I replied, "to attempt to impose on me, or to endeavor to cast suspicion on one whose character for the strict honesty and undeviating integrity is so well established. Now, I am perfectly convinced that you have taken this money, and that it

is at this moment in your possession; and I think the evidence against you would be sufficient to justify me in immediately dismissing you from my service. But you are a very young man; your conduct has, I believe, been hitherto perfectly correct, and I am willing to afford you an opportunity of redeeming the past. All knowledge of this matter rests between ourselves. Candidly confess therefore the error of which you have been guilty; restore what you have so dishonestly taken; endeavor, by your future good conduct, to deserve my confidence and respect, and this circumstance shall never transpire to injure you." The poor fellow was deeply affected. In a voice almost inarticulate with emotion, he acknowledged his guilt, and said that, having frequently seen me receive the money without counting it, on being entrusted with it himself, the idea had flashed across his mind that he might easily abstract some without incurring suspicion, or at all events without there being sufficient evidence to justify it, that, being in distress, he had been tempted by the prospect of a few dollars to temptation had proven stronger than his power of resistance, and he had yielded. "I cannot now," he continued, "prove how deeply your forbearance has touched me; time alone can show that it has not been misplaced."

He left me to resume his duties. "Days, weeks and months passed away, during which I scrutinized his conduct with the greatest anxiety, whilst at the same time I carefully guarded against any appearance of suspicious watchfulness, and with delight I observed that so far my experiment had succeeded. The greatest regularity and attention—the utmost devotion to my interests—marked his business habits; and this without any display for his quiet and humble deportment was, from that time remarkable. At length, finding his conduct invariably marked by the utmost openness and plain-dealing, my confidence in him was so far restored, that, on a vacancy occurring in a situation of greater trust and increased emolument than the one he had hitherto filled, I placed him in it; and never had I the slightest reason to regret of the part I had acted towards him. Not only had I the pleasure of reflecting that I had, in all probability saved a fellow creature from a continued course of vice, and consequent misery, and afforded him the opportunity of becoming a respectable and useful member of society, but I had gained for myself an indefatigable servant—a faithful and constant friend. For years he served me with the greatest fidelity and devotion. His character for rigid, yet even scrupulous honesty, was so well known, that, as honest as Smith, became a prover among his acquaintances. One morning I missed him from his accustomed place, and upon inquiry learned that he was detained at home by indisposition. Several days elapsed and still he was absent; and upon calling at his house to inquire after him, I found the family in great distress on his account. His complaint had proved typhus fever of a malignant kind. From almost the commencement of his attack, he had, as his wife, (for he had been some time married) informed me, lain in a state of total unconsciousness, from which he had roused only to the ravings of delirium, and that the physician gave little hope of his recovery. For some days he continued in the same state, at length a message was brought me, saying that Mr. Smith wished to see me; the messenger adding, that Mr. Smith hoped I would come as soon as possible, for he feared his husband was dying. I immediately obeyed the summons.

"On entering his chamber, I found the whole of his family assembled to take farewell of him; they were tenderly loved. As soon as he perceived me, he motioned for me to approach near to him, and taking my hand in both of his, he turned towards me his dying countenance, full of gratitude and affection, and said, 'My dear master, my best earthly friend, I have sent for you that I may give you the thanks and blessing of a dying man for all your goodness to me. To your generosity and mercy I owe it, that I have lived useful and respected; that I die lamented and happy. To you I owe it, that I leave to my children a name unblemished by crime; that after years of blush of shame shall never tinge their cheeks at the memory of their father. O God,' he continued, 'Thou who hast said, 'blessed are the merciful,' bless him. According to the measure he has meted to others, do thou mete unto him.' Then turning to his family, he said, 'My beloved wife and children, I trust you, without fear, to the care of that heavenly parent who has said, 'Leave thy fatherless children to me, and I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in me.' And you, my dear master, will I know, be to them as you have been to me—guide, protector, and friend.' That" continued the kind old man, looking round upon us with glistening eyes, "though mixed with sorrow, was one of the happiest moments of my life. As I stood by the bedside of the dying man, and looked around upon his children, so young, so virtuous, intelligent, and upright, respecting and honoring, as much as they loved their father, when I saw his wife, who overcame with grief for the loss of a tender and beloved husband, yet sorrowing not as one without hope, but even in that moment of agony deriving comfort from the belief that she should meet him again in that world where

"Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown," when I listened to his fervent expressions of gratitude, and saw him calmly awaiting the inevitable stroke, trusting in the mercy of God, and at peace with his fellow-men; and when I thought of what the reverse of all this might have been—crime, misery, and disgraceful and dishonored life, perhaps a shameful and violent death—had I yielded to the first impulse of indignation, I felt a happiness which no words can express. We are told that there is more joy amongst the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance. With such a joy as we may imagine theirs, did I rejoice over poor Smith, as he closed his eyes, and heard the attendant minister in fervent tones exclaim, 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yes, says the spirit, for they rest from their labor, and their works do follow them.' My friends, I am an old man. During a long and eventful career in business, I have had intercourse with almost every variety of temper and disposition; and with many degrees of talent, but I have never found reason to swerve from the principle with which I set out in life, to 'temper justice with mercy.' Such was the story of our friend."

believe not one in that company but returned home more disposed to judge leniently of the failings of his fellow-creatures, and as far as lay in his power, to extend to all who might fall into temptation that mercy which, under similar circumstances, he would wish shown to himself, feeling that it is more blessed to save than to destroy."

## VOTE REANNEXING TEXAS AS A STATE.

The vote in the House of Representatives today, providing for the reannexation of Texas into the Union, is a preliminary step of vast importance to the Union. It is an extinguisher of agitation, and establishes peace and good will between the different sections of our Union, too firmly to be shaken by religious fanaticism or political phrensy. It is the potent voice of the people calling in a new people to give additional strength to the will of the existing confederacy to sustain. And it is thus that the expansion of the Union will ever contribute to its power and perpetuity. The greater the number of States embraced in it, the greater will be the security and the inviolability of its peace and security, and the greater the influence of the body to look down upon petty sectional intrigues, to destroy the fraternal ties that hold it together as a nation. The spasmodic affections which may sometimes seize upon a particular State, will no more disturb the great body politic than the turbulence of a little rill, swollen by a sudden gust, the great ocean into whose bosom it falls.

The act authorizes Texas to come in as a State and ratifies at once the stipulations of the treaty of 1833, which bound the United States to France to perform this very act. The resolution of this day is, in fact, nothing more the execution of Mr. Jefferson's treaty, by which the territory of Texas was acquired. Mr. Adams's treaty of 1819 was an abortion. It ceded the country and the people were bound by solemn covenants to bring into the Union to the disposition of Spain. But the people of Texas, instead of being put in a protest against the breach of faith, proclaimed their freedom, and having maintained their independence against both Spain and Mexico, now come back to the United States, asking the re-annexation of the pledge in the treaty under which the country was first settled by our citizens when all the world must admit the abrogation of the treaty through which intriguing diplomacy sought to exonerate the nation from its honest obligations, revives them in full force.

There is nothing, in our opinion, to object to, in the proposal voted by the House, to day, except that it is laden with conditions which may form an obstacle to the acceptance of the overture by Texas. But this can, and we trust will, be obtained by future legislation. If Texas comes prepared to enter the Union, the next Congress will be just, and more than just to her. Wronged at first by a heartless repudiation, she will find that the injury will be redeemed by generosity and the kindness, hitherto withheld, be paid with usury.

The vote on the resolution carried to day does not show the strength of the question of reannexation. There is, we have no doubt, a majority of fifty in the House in favor of restoring Texas to the Union. Many members thought that the territory ought to be equally divided into two States, the introduction of two slave and two non-slaveholding States. This, we have little doubt, will be the effect of the act as it passed. More than half the country is mountainous, or at least elevated, cold, and of a pastoral character. If this country is ever to be settled it must be by a white population exclusively. It will be the interest of the earlier admitted State to make it so; and it is left to the election of the States which are to grow up in the high-grazing and grazing region to decide on presenting themselves for admission, whether they will prohibit slavery or not. As this will be in the choice of the majority, who can doubt as to the result? North of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes slavery is absolutely prohibited.

Upon the whole, we congratulate the democracy on the vote of the popular branch of Congress. It is a votive to the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the whole country.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—The debate on the subject of Texas annexation was brought to a close in the House of Representatives, on the 25th ult., and the following joint resolutions having passed in committee of the whole, were reported to the House, and the previous question having been called for and sustained, they were adopted by a vote of 120 to 93.

We have now only for the resolutions and yeas and nays on their final passage.

We are pleased to notice the name of our immediate Representative, Mr. Duffell, among the affirmative votes.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress do consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the former consent of Congress is given upon the following guarantees, to wit:

1st. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January next, and eight hundred and forty-six.

2d. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs, and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payments of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

3d. New States of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of said State, shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as the original States, and shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.

And in such State or States as shall be formed out of the said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited.

On this question Mr. Brothard asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 120, nays 93, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Arrington, Ash, Atkinson, Bayly, Belser, Billack, Edwards, J. Black, James Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brindley, Brown, Brown, Brown, Brown, Wm. J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, Chappell, Cary, Keuben Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Chappell, Clinch, Cobb, Colos, Cross, Dallas, Daniel, John W. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Delt, Dickson, Diomede, Duncan, Ellis, Farloe, Fugles, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Harlan, Hays, H-nley, Holmes, Hope, Hopkins, Houston, Hubbard, Hubbell, Hughes, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jernegan, Cave Johnson, Andrew Jackson, George W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Labanache, Leonard, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCaslen, May, McClernand, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Matthews, Joseph Morris, Isaac E. Moran, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Owen, Parmelee, Perry, Pettit, Peyton, E. D. Potter, Pratt, David S. Reid, Relfe, Rice, L. Rabourn, Russell, Saunders, Senter, Thomas H. Seymour, Simpson, Simons, Shide, John T. Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Steed, Stephens, John Stewart, Jos. W. Stone, Stiles, Alfred P. Stone, Strong, Syles, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbatts, Tucker, Wentworth, Waller, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright, Yancy and Yost—120.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barringer, Bernard, Boston, Brundage, Brinkhoff, Jeremiah Bush, Bullington, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Carroll, Carlin, Cassin, Cleggman, Chilton, Collier, Cranston, Dana, Darrah, Darrett Davis, Richard D. Davis, Delaney, Dickey, Dillingham, Dunlap, Elmer, Fish, Felt, Florence, Giddings, Grogan, Willis Green, Bysan Green, Grinnell, Grider, Hile, Hamblin, Howell, Edward S. Hurlin, Horin, Horner, Horrell, Hunt, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Kerley B. Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Preston King, Daniel P. King, McDaniel, McElwaine, Marsh, Edward J. Morris, Freeman H. Marsey, Nes, Patterson, Phelan, Pollock, Eliza R. Potter, Preston, Rudy, Ramsey, Rutledge, Rayner, Redler, Robinson, Rockwell, Rokey, Rogers, St. John, Stow, Stetzel, Severance, David L. Seymour, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stetson, Andrew Stewart, Summers, Thomas, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Varner, Vinton, Withers, Wheaton, John White, Benjamin White, Williams, Winterop, and Wright—93.

So the joint resolution was passed. Mr. JAMESON moved the reconsideration of the vote just taken on the passage of the resolution, and called for the previous question, under the operation of which the resolution was negative. Mr. HORTON moved that the House adjourn. Mr. GIDDINGS asked if it was too late to move an amendment to the title. The CHAIR said it was too late, the title having been announced by the chair, and the House having assumed it. Mr. HORTON withdrew the motion to adjourn, and moved the reconsideration of the vote and agreeing to the title and under the operation of the previous question, the reconsideration was rejected.

The House then adjourned.

## A FACT AND A QUESTION.

The following condensed view of the quantity and value of the staples of the Southern States, as given by a writer in the Charleston Mercury, is well worthy the serious consideration of every patriotic statesman. The question thrusts itself upon the attention of the most sagacious intellect, as to the causes of certain commercial and pecuniary phenomena which he sees taking place in the social and political community of which he is a member. That question, why is the South, which produces eighty millions worth of Cotton, twenty millions worth of Tobacco, two millions worth of Rice, five times as much grain as New England, nearly twice as much as the States north of the Ohio river, and the grain States of the West, and of Indian corn alone three hundred millions of bushels—constantly falling off, in a steadily increasing ratio, in wealth and power, whilst the Northern States, with all the disadvantages of a rigorous climate, sterile soil, and scanty production of the very necessities of life, are advancing in wealth and power, with a rapidity and steadiness unexampled in the history of any country? Why is it, asks the political economist, the statesman, and the citizen? The full answer to that question would disclose a system of legislative oppression—a history of legislative wrong and injustice—and a catalogue of plunders, of expropriation, of law, which is not parallel in modern times. Under its effects, the burdened and oppressed South, conscious of her situation, and of the wrong which she endures, struggles for relief, but struggles in vain. Like the miserable sufferer oppressed with the incubus of night, she cries for help, and essays to fly from the appalling danger, but her paralyzed limbs cannot move, her feeble tongue can articulate no sound, and her prostrate energies attract no sympathy. She has confided too far; she has been duped too often; she has trusted to a perfidious legislative Delilah, and her native strength, her own and the secret of her strength, have been shown from her, and her enemies now deride and laugh at her credulity and loss of power. This is figurative language we know, and proves nothing; yet it too truly rates the true condition at this moment, of that portion of the country which produces, but does not enjoy, the vast amount of wealth. The people at large have witnessed this unjust unequal state of things, and have said it must cease. They have demanded a redress. They have decreed that there shall be a system of equality—and equality is justice. That plundered South—that derided South—that oppressed and long suffering South, still asks for simple and even handed justice; she is still willing to enter into treaty with those who have so long deplored her of the rich fruits of her labor, but there is a point of time beyond which, endurance ceases to be laudable and supplication ends.

We commend the following article to a few moments' calm and serious reflection:

"A writer in the Charleston Mercury, over the signature of 'Mercator,' whose entire article we would publish had we room, shows, from a Congressional document of last session, that the Southern States, making the Potomac, the Ohio river, and the Missouri, as the northwestern boundary, produce of grain the enormous quantity of fifty three and three quarters (53 3/4) bushels to every acre within their limits, while the Middle States, including Maryland, produce but twenty-nine and a quarter to each inhabitant, and the States of New England produce but nine and a half bushels to every inhabitant. Thus, we see the Southern States, with twenty millions worth of Tobacco, our two millions worth of Rice, produce more than five times as much grain as New England, nearly twice as much as the Middle States, and one eighth more than the great grain States of the West. We produce of Indian corn alone, nearly three hundred millions of bushels."

"Mercator" contends that as the cotton crops have been for the last three years they have nearly all been consumed—that the demand has carried off the supply, and at the close of the last season there was not excess of cotton on hand as legitimately to produce the important and ruinous effect on the prices of the ensuing crop that has occurred.

"Mercator" then asks: "Why, then, has not the price of cotton been maintained?" The answer seems to be very plain. Beyond all question, says he, our cotton cannot be exchanged for the productions

of our chief customers, who must by the law of commerce, dictate in their markets, the price of our cotton." He contends that the tariff laws of '42 and '23 threw down the price of cotton to nearly half its value, and that the oppressive act of 1842 has raised it, and that the prosperity and welfare, the thrivers' clothing, as letter writers state, two pence on every pound of cotton that they spin."

## (From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

## PROSPECT OF THE COTTON PLANTERS.

In the southwestern region of our country, we are constantly bringing new lands under cultivation, and covering them with plantations of cotton. The earth has no where a soil or a climate more congenial to the growth of the cotton plant, and no where does it yield more abundant harvests. The product of our cotton plantations proceeds, from year to year, in a steady and a regular increase, each year bringing into market about a hundred thousand bales more than its predecessor.

It is just in the legislators of our republic to strive a cotton planter for the sake of pampering the owner of a cotton mill. Yet this is what we are doing. The law which shut out from our ports the cheap cotton fabrics of other nations, tend to discourage the consumption of cotton generally, narrow the market of the planters, and bring them into a fatal competition with each other. The present tariff gives the owners of our cotton mills a princely revenue—a profit of ten, twenty and thirty per cent. upon their capital. All this is paid in some form or other, by the cotton planter, in the form of a tax on the use and growth of the short and long staples. The consumer pays it in the first instance; but the high prices lessen his means of purchasing, and he must purchase less; he must spare, he must economize, he must wear his garments longer before they go to the paper mill, he must devise substitutes. The consequence is, that the consumption of cotton fabrics is proportionally less, and the planter feels his hand no longer bristled with accustomed prices in the market.

The following, taken from a late Savannah paper, will show the annual increase in the cultivation of cotton in the United States.

The crop now coming into market it is expected will show even more than the same rate of increase. If the trade in cotton fabrics were hindered only by a moderate duty, we might expect that the cotton crop of the year would be freely purchased, but eighteen months before that it was less than in the first instance; but the high prices lessen his means of purchasing, and he must purchase less; he must spare, he must economize, he must wear his garments longer before they go to the paper mill, he must devise substitutes. The consequence is, that the consumption of cotton fabrics is proportionally less, and the planter feels his hand no longer bristled with accustomed prices in the market.

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Looking at the N. O. Prices Current, of December 7th, we see that the whole stock of Cotton on hand, at the different ports of the United States, is but eighteen thousand bales less than it was last year at the same date, notwithstanding that the exportation of cotton has been much more active this year.

It is melancholy to see this conflict between the legislature of a country and the enterprise of its citizens. The people go on to produce, and Congress go on to obstruct the sale of the commodity produced. If the present state of things continues, how long will it be before the cultivation of cotton will cease in the Carolinas and all along the Atlantic coast? How long before the sandy and comparatively unfruitful region which at first supplied the Cotton crop, will no longer repay the expenses of its culture, when it must pass to the richer and deeper soils of the south-west, and the planters of the Atlantic coast must consider, not without cause for embarrassment, what they must substitute in its place.

## SUFFERING IN ENGLAND.

It is next to impossible for the people of this country to form any opinion of the suffering condition of the immense masses of the poorest poor in England. We learn from an English paper that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds, who held a few weeks before the close of the last year, to investigate the condition of the unemployed poor—and a report carefully drawn up from detailed accounts, was read to the meeting. The extent of destitution, as represented in this report, is indeed frightful. It appears that there are twenty thousand individuals in Leeds who are living on 11s per week each—about twenty cents!—The report says:

"The most harrowing descriptions were given by some of the visitors of the scenes they had witnessed. 'The cases of distress,' says Dr. Smith (editor of the Leeds Times), 'of extreme distress, that had come under his notice that morning, had harrowed up his very soul. [Hear, hear.] There was one case which he would particularly mention. He noted down the name, and he was sure, if any doubt existed, individuals might satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the statements. At the end of Brooke street, there was a small cellar dwelling, nine feet by twelve, into which they were introduced by the enumerator."

"The dwelling was so considerable beneath the street that only half of the window was above it. It was a damp, disagreeable, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated room, the name of the apartment they found three families, consisting of sixteen individuals, who slept in it every night. [Sensation.] There was a family consisting of one family, slept upon a litter of straw, huddled together, not like human beings, not even like animals, for their situation was nothing to be compared to the comfort of our dogs and horses in our stables. [Hear, hear.] Other four or five slept on a bed of shavings, and the remaining five slept on another miserable bed in the apartment. When they entered the poor mother was weeping, her infant was on her knee in the last stage of a fatal disease, dying without any medical assistance. [Sensation.] The family were entirely destitute, no means of subsistence, no weekly earnings, no parish relief. [Hear, hear.] That was one instance. We fear Leeds may send for a sample of nearly every town in the manufacturing districts. Winter is rapidly advancing on a population without employment, and without property, what they had having been paid in order to supply their most pressing wants. It was stated too, by Dr. Smith, that the small grocers were failing and becoming bankrupts in large numbers. Many were not able to pay their debts. This again, added to the winter, was a higher condition of life and he could state, what most of them perhaps knew, that a large number of the first class tradesmen have recently become bankrupts."

Another paper, the Liverpool Mercury of the 30th ult., says:

"The winter is not yet commenced, yet the general distress throughout the country has arrived at such a point, that nothing but a wholesale famine seems to be very plain. Beyond all question, says he, our cotton cannot be exchanged for the productions

of our chief customers, who must by the law of commerce, dictate in their markets, the price of our cotton." He contends that the tariff laws of '42 and '23 threw down the price of cotton to nearly half its value, and that the oppressive act of 1842 has raised it, and that the prosperity and welfare, the thrivers' clothing, as letter writers state, two pence on every pound of cotton that they spin."

## (From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

## PROSPECT OF THE COTTON PLANTERS.

In the southwestern region of our country, we are constantly bringing new lands under cultivation, and covering them with plantations of cotton. The earth has no where a soil or a climate more congenial to the growth of the cotton plant, and no where does it yield more abundant harvests. The product of our cotton plantations proceeds, from year to year, in a steady and a regular increase, each year bringing into market about a hundred thousand bales more than its predecessor.

It is just in the legislators of our republic to strive a cotton planter for the sake of pampering the owner of a cotton mill. Yet this is what we are doing. The law which shut out from our ports the cheap cotton fabrics of other nations, tend to discourage the consumption of cotton generally, narrow the market of the planters, and bring them into a fatal competition with each other. The present tariff gives the owners of our cotton mills a princely revenue—a profit of ten, twenty and thirty per cent. upon their capital. All this is paid in some form or other, by the cotton planter, in the form of a tax on the use and growth of the short and long staples. The consumer pays it in the first instance; but the high prices lessen his means of purchasing, and he must purchase less; he must spare, he must economize, he must wear his garments longer before they go to the paper mill, he must devise substitutes. The consequence is, that the consumption of cotton fabrics is proportionally less, and the planter feels his hand no longer bristled with accustomed prices in the market.

The following, taken from a late Savannah paper, will show the annual increase in the cultivation of cotton in the United States.

The crop now coming into market it is expected will show even more than the same rate of increase. If the trade in cotton fabrics were hindered only by a moderate duty, we might expect that the cotton crop of the year would be freely purchased, but eighteen months before that it was less than in the first instance; but the high prices lessen his means of purchasing, and he must purchase less; he must spare, he must economize, he must wear his garments longer before they go to the paper mill, he must devise substitutes. The consequence is, that the consumption of cotton fabrics is proportionally less, and the planter feels his hand no longer bristled with accustomed prices in the market.

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Looking at the N. O. Prices Current, of December 7th, we see that the whole stock of Cotton on hand, at the different ports of the United States, is but eighteen thousand bales less than it was last year at the same date, notwithstanding that the exportation of cotton has been much more active this year.

It is melancholy to see this conflict between the legislature of a country and the enterprise of its citizens. The people go on to produce, and Congress go on to obstruct the sale of the commodity produced. If the present state of things continues, how long will it be before the cultivation of cotton will cease in the Carolinas and all along the Atlantic coast? How long before the sandy and comparatively unfruitful region which at first supplied the Cotton crop, will no longer repay the expenses of its culture, when it must pass to the richer and deeper soils of the south-west, and the planters of the Atlantic coast must consider, not without cause for embarrassment, what they must substitute in its place.

## SUFFERING IN ENGLAND.

It is next to impossible for the people of this country to form any opinion of the suffering condition of the immense masses of the poorest poor in England. We learn from an English paper that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds, who held a few weeks before the close of the last year, to investigate the condition of the unemployed poor—and a report carefully drawn up from detailed accounts, was read to the meeting. The extent of destitution, as represented in this report, is indeed frightful. It appears that there are twenty thousand individuals in Leeds who are living on 11s per week each—about twenty cents!—The report says:

"The most harrowing descriptions were given by some of the visitors of the scenes they had witnessed. 'The cases of distress,' says Dr. Smith (editor of the Leeds Times), 'of extreme distress, that had come under his notice that morning, had harrowed up his very soul. [Hear, hear.] There was one case which he would particularly mention. He noted down the name, and he was sure, if any doubt existed, individuals might satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the statements. At the end of Brooke street, there was a small cellar dwelling, nine feet by twelve, into which they were introduced by the enumerator."

"The dwelling was so considerable beneath the street that only half of the window was above it. It was a damp, disagreeable, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated room, the name of the apartment they found three families, consisting of sixteen individuals, who slept in it every night. [Sensation.] There was a family consisting of one family, slept upon a litter of straw, huddled together, not like human beings, not even like animals, for their situation was nothing to be compared to the comfort of our dogs and horses in our stables. [Hear, hear.] Other four or five slept on a bed of shavings, and the remaining five slept on another miserable bed in the apartment. When they entered the poor mother was weeping, her infant was on her knee in the last stage of a fatal disease, dying without any medical assistance. [Sensation.] The family were entirely destitute, no means of subsistence, no weekly earnings, no parish relief. [Hear, hear.] That was one instance. We fear Leeds may send for a sample of nearly every town in the manufacturing districts. Winter is rapidly advancing on a population without employment, and without property, what they had having been paid in order to supply their most pressing wants. It was stated too, by Dr. Smith, that the small grocers were failing and becoming bankrupts in large numbers. Many were not able to pay their debts. This again, added to the winter, was a higher condition of life and he could state, what most of them perhaps knew, that a large number of the first class tradesmen have recently become bankrupts."

Another paper, the Liverpool Mercury of the 30th ult., says:

"The winter is not yet commenced, yet the general distress throughout the country has arrived at such a point, that nothing but a wholesale famine seems to be very plain. Beyond all question, says he, our cotton cannot be exchanged for the productions

## LATE ITEMS FROM CONGRESS.

Darius Bill to establish Presidential elections on the same day throughout the Union has passed the Senate. The Tuesday next after the first Monday in November is the day fixed.